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What's at Stake for Asians In Oakland Elections

At-Large and District 3 Candidates Disagree on Chinatown Redevelopment

OAKLAND - The results of the April 21 city elections in Oakland may well change the direction of both the city council and school board. Four seats on each governing body are being contested, with a total of 28 candidates.

Two Asian Americans are running, Frank Ogawa, a twenty-year veteran of the city council for re-election, and newcomer Patricia Hirota who is one of the front-runners for the School Board District #1 seat.

As part of *E/W*'s expanded coverage of the Eastbay, we sent questionnaires to the Oakland city council at-large, District #3 and #5 candidates, and to the School Board District #3 candidates.

COUNCIL AT LARGE

Of the six candidates vying for the at-large seat, three responded to the *E/W* questionnaire.

Main issues to Asians?

Ignacio De La Fuente: Employment is the #1 issue for all Oakland residents. Affordable housing, particularly among those displaced by the Chinatown Redevelopment Project. Bilingual education and the need for social service providers, such as police officers are major concerns.

Carlson Bobino: Refugee and bilingual study, violence, affordable housing and health services.

Frank Ogawa: Violence against Asians and gang violence. Language barrier.

How would you address those issues?

De La Fuente: Jobs are the key. We need to retain our industrial base and attract new businesses outside of the low paying service sector. . . . I would require businesses that receive assistance from the city to hire Oakland residents first. . . . .I would insist that affordable housing be a component of the Chinatown project. I would also establish a public fund for housing and require developers to contribute to it.

Bobino: By working with agencies, public forums with the other six district councils. Identified needs and priorities must be supported by the city council.

Ogawa: I have formed a task force with the Oakland Police Dept. and established three information centers to help people with language barriers.

Ignacio de la Fuente

How should participation of Asians in city government be increased?

De La Fuente: Organizations which empower people encourage their involvement. I will work with the Asian Pacific Democratic Club to make the city more responsive to Asian concerns.

Bobino: The Asian community must identify with qualified candidates for city government, The political process is a must. There are currently good candidates that care about people and services.

Ogawa: Join the many Asian organizations which are active now.

View of Chinatown Redevelopment Project

De La Fuente: I have strong reservations about the project. It is being implemented with little concern for its impact on the area's

Continued on page 9

Hirota Runs Strong Race For Oakland School Board

By MAX MILLARD

OAKLAND - In the Oakland public schools, where 17 percent of the students are Asian and 11 percent are Hispanic, the seven-member school board has never included an Asian or a Hispanic.

Patricia Hirota, the lone Asian running for the city's District 1 school board seat in the April 21 election, admits that ethnicity alone is no reason to support a candidate. But, she said in a telephone interview, "We need someone who's knowledgeable about the needs of limited-English speaking children on the board. Twenty percent of the students are limited- or non-English speaking, and the number is rapidly growing."

With her background in bilingual and immigrant programs, her six years of teaching experience, and her appointment last summer to the Asian Task Force -- an advisory group to assist Oakland's superintendent of schools -- Hirota believes she has the proper credentials to fill the seat vacated by Elizabeth Laurenson, who suffered a paralyzing stroke last November.

Her impressive grasp of facts and figures and her record as a long-time community activist have won her endorsements by the Oakland *Tribune*, Rep. Ronald Dellums, Oakland City Councilman Frank Ogawa, the United Administrators of Oakland Schools, the Oakland Schools Employee Association, and

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NEWS

Police Commission Hearing April 23

Ed Jung Fighting New Battle To Keep Motorized Rickshaws

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The rickshaw, banned in China in 1949 as cruel and exploitative, had certain advantages despite its inhumanity. A traveller once wrote: "The view is good; conversation between riders is easy; the puller may be instructed to hurry, dawdle or make impromptu stops at a rider's will. Fine clothes will not be crushed or dirtied."

In 1962, a local tour guide named Ed Jung had a flash of inspiration: Why not operate a fleet of motorized rickshaws that would enable tourists to experience the sights and smells of Chinatown at the ground level, to dart through the alleys and get an intimate, personalized look at the historic neighborhood?

Jung, a Chinese American from Indianapolis, finally attained the necessary permits after two years of hearings. Since 1964, he has transported dozens of movie stars, politicians, beauty queens and other celebrities in his motorcyle-driven rickshaws. Appearing frequently in the media, he has won the praise of local civic leaders for his quest to make his vehicles as much a symbol of San Francisco as the cable car.

HEARING

But on April 23, Jung's dreams may come to an end when the SF Police Commission holds a hearing to consider revoking his permit and shutting him down for good.

"I've never had my permit revoked," said Jung during a recent visit to the *East/West* office. "There were times when I wasn't in business, such as when they changed the definition of a rickshaw around 1975-76, so for most of two years I didn't operate. Then in 1985 the state passed new insurance laws and raised the rates for sightseeing buses to a premium of $1,000 a month per vehicle.

"For some reason, they've always classified me as a sightseeing bus, which is incredible. That was the only year I didn't operate at all."

Restricted to operating in the eight blocks of the core of Chinatown, and thus cut off from the tourist business of the hotels, he has never made a profit. The 56-year-old bachelor -- who looks a decade younger -- now supports his rickshaw business by working as a substitute teacher in the Oakland public schools.

The latest attempt to stop him stems from the action of entrepreneur Yossedek Desta, who wants to start his own fleet of three-wheeled "AutoRikshas."

FILED A COMPLAINT

Desta tried unsuccessfully to take over out Jung's business by leasing his permits. When the offer was refused, he went through Jung's records in the Police Department and uncovered some minor infractions. He filed a complaint against Jung for failure to submit way bills (documents that show where passengers are picked up and let out), for lateness in filing insurance and registration forms, and for not submitting route maps.

"I didn't know I was supposed to make specific routes," said Jung. "I've been trying to expand my area for years. Now they tell me I've been allowed to operate outside of Chinatown since 1977. But in 1981 they gave me a ticket for being in Fisherman's Wharf.

"This is the only vehicle that has this kind of restriction," said Jung. "The reason they did this to me is because the taxicab companies in 1962 were afraid of it. They tried to kill me because they thought this thing would become a booming business. That's why there are restrictions on them all over the country. This is the only one of its kind in the US."

Why does he continue to fight?

"This has controlled my life," he said in his intense manner. "I've invested too much to quit now. . . . I know I'm giving something to people that they'll never get anywhere else. Chinatown isn't just Grant Avenue. It's all through the alleys, with the schools, churches, fish markets, the newspaper that Sun Yat-sen started, the fortune cookie factory, the historical society, the Kong Chow Temple and so many other things you can't see from a tourist bus."

AMAZEMENT

Before mounting his Honda motorcycle to give a demonstration ride through Chinatown, Jung donned a Chinese hat and sequined coat. His somber mood gave way to a big smile as tourists and local Chinese residents stared in delighted amazement at the rickshaw.

The cart in the back has just barely room for two passengers. Jung owns six of them; three were made in Hong Kong, and three in the US. If he survives the hearing, he expects to have all six operational by June.

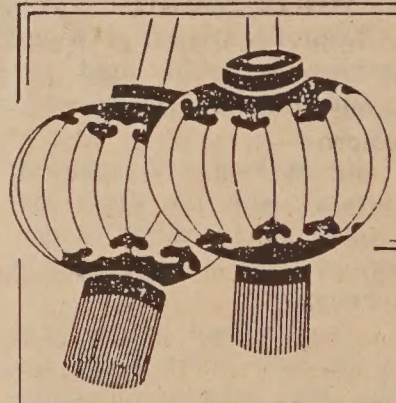
In the past few months alone, Jung has received strong letters of support from Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, Supervisor Nancy Walker, State Senator Milton Marks, Congresswoman Barbara Boxer, US Senator Pete Wilson and Assemblyman Art Agnos, who is trying to change the law to reduce Jung's insurance.

Ed Jung on his rickshaw (Photo by Max Millar

The hearing, which is open to the public, will be held in room 551 of the Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant St., starting at 5:30 pm. Jung's case will be second on the agenda.

"I expect to win," Jung said confidently, "because I have the backing of so many civic leaders and politicians. If I win, I'll go before the board of supervisors and hope to be able to increase m area for the first time.

"I just want to be like anyone else -- like the cable car buses, th limousines, the taxicabs, and the pedicabs at Fisherman's Wharf," h said. "I've always had the philosophy: I can do anything because I try harder than anyone else."



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NEWS

LA Times Reports Asian Influx Alters Life In Suburban San Gabriel Valley

The influx mostly of ethnic Chinese from Taiwan, Vietnam, Hong Kong and China has torn at the western San Gabriel Valley's social and political framework, engendering racial backlash and a distinct form of white flight.

LOS ANGELES - Unprecedented numbers of Asian newcomers are drastically changing life in Southern California's suburbs, according to two articles that appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* April 5 and 6.

In the last six years alone, an estimated 100,000 Chinese and other Asians have moved into "a band of predominantly white bedroom communities," the *Times* said.

One-half of the newcomers have resettled in eight small cities that make up the San Gabriel Valley, "an ethnic concentration unparalleled among suburban regions of the country," wrote reporter Mark Arax.

Since 1980, the number of Asians living in the 27 cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley has more than doubled to 180,000, according to the *Times'* estimates. Asians make up about 14.4 percent of the region's 1,250,000 residents, up from seven percent in 1980.

The *Times* spent nine months interviewing hundreds of government officials, longtime residents and newly arrived Asians for the articles. It used professional demographers and extrapolation of school enrollment data to reach its new figures.

The arrival of the Asians has changed civic life in those communities. "It has meant small shifts, such as incorporating Mandarin, Cantonese and Vietnamese in the announcements that go home with schoolchildren.

"And it has brought more fundamental changes, transforming quiet bedroom communities into busting cities awash in the sights, sounds and smells of distant cultures." But it has also increased racial tensions in the area, the *Times* reported.

WHITE FLIGHT

"The influx mostly of ethnic Chinese from Taiwan, Vietnam, Hong Kong and China has torn at the western San Gabriel Valley's social and political framework, engendering racial backlash and a distinct form of white flight."

Longtime residents of the San Gabriel Valley "are attempting to keep one step ahead of a growing Asian presence by fleeing suburbs in the western valley for what they regard are more stable white suburban communities in the east valley and Orange County.

"For every one Asian newcomer who has resettled in the western San Gabriel Valley since 1980, roughly one white resident has either moved away or died," the article said. "The proportion of whites in the area has plummeted from 78 percent in 1970 to 56 percent in 1980 to an estimated 36 percent of the region's 327,000 residents today.

"Over that same period, the Asian population has grown from two percent to 13 percent to an estimated 27 percent, the study of school enrollment and vital statistics shows. The region's Latino population --which experienced an increase of ten percentage points between 1970 and 1980 -- has now stabilized to about 28 percent as Latinos are also moving" to communities to the east.

The article calls Monterey Park "the first suburban Chinatown in America," with the 40 percent Asian population the highest of any city in the country.

When applying for immigration to the US new arrivals must state the zip code of the area where they intend to live. According to a federal immigration survey of 1983 to 1985, Monterey Park showed the second highest number of incoming Asians as intended residents, second only to New York City.

In Alhambra, adjacent to Monterey Park, city officials estimate that more than 36 percent of the city's 71,300 residents are Asians, a tripling of the Asian population in just seven years.

THE SCHOOLS

"And nowhere is the change more far-reaching than in the schools, where some teachers talk of being missionaries in their own country. The 20,000-student Alhambra school district ranks first nationwide in its proportion of Asian students, growing from 11 percent in 1975 to 48 percent today. More than 75 percent of these students are foreign-born school statistics show. Half cannot speak proficient English," the *Times* said.

But racial tension has also spread to the schools. "Fights between Asian and Latino and Anglo students have marred the last two school years at Alhambra High School," one article said. "In 1985 a Chinese-Vietnamese youth was stabbed and gravely injured in a fight involving several Asian and Latino students near campus. Last May, 120 Chinese parents in Arcadia met with school officials and local police to express concern over two assaults on Chinese students."

Assaults and vandalism against homes owned by Asians in white-populated bedroom communities has increased. The three-story, Buddhist-style home in Arcadia owned by Sho Kosugi, the star of the *Ninja* movies, has been vandalized repeatedly in the last two years.

CULTURAL MIX

The article outlines the great mix in cultures and backgrounds of the newcomers. "Today, the conspicuous wealth of many of the Taiwanese newcomers stands cheek by jowl with the Third World poverty of Vietnamese refugees, half of whom subsist on welfare, county statistics show."

Commercial patterns are also changing because of the Asian immigrants. "Business strips such as Valley Boulevard that run east and west with storefronts facing north and south are considered highly propitious in Chinese culture.

"And many tradition-bound Chinese choose the exact location and layout of a business only after first consulting a *fungshui* master -- a diviner of heavenly spirits -- and his compass.

"'More than once we've come up against one,' said Dave Carmany, an Alhambra city planner. 'Just a few months ago we had to drop plans for a street closure when a Chinese restaurant owner became livid.

"'I went to the restaurant personally and laid out architectural plans that ensured excellent access to the business. But the owner said access wasn't the problem. He said the location of the front door, the cash register and the main dining room were all directly decided by the compass of the *fungshui*. He said closing off the one street would be analogous to cutting off one of the heads of a five-headed dragon.'"

FREDERIC HSIEH

The article traces the large increase in the Asian presence in the San Gabriel Valley to the exploits of developer Frederic Hsieh, who purchased his first Monterey Park real estate in 1972.

"A few years later, when bargain property became available with the death of two of the city's largest landowners, Hsieh opened up his own real estate firm and made several more acquisitions.

Hsieh used the political uncertainties in the Far East to promote

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LETTER

Reader Calls for Return Of Chinese Back Page And Gets It

To East/West:

I am Scotch-Irish, Pennsylvania Dutch and Danish, but I have a great interest in the Asian culture. I have been "building bridges" here in the Midwest for years. We must know people to care about them.

Please tell your editor, though, that he has spoiled my fun lately. I was in the habit of plucking *East/West* out of the mailbox on my way out of the drive, then settling down at the local coffee bar to read it. The other customers always marveled at my brilliance for I was obviously reading Chinese. Now you had to put English on the back page.

Barbara Page,
Benton Harbor, Michigan

(We thank many readers for their comments and suggestions. We are putting Chinese on the back page, English on the front page. - Ed.)

NEWS

New Immigration Law May Reshuffle Work Force

By KEVIN J. KELLEY

NEW YORK – Already the first shock waves of the new immigration bill are hitting home. By the time the law is at full strength it may reshuffle the work force, hurting millions of people and the nation's economy in the process.

So say some advocacy groups and researchers who have been measuring the pulse of America's immigrant community since the statute was signed at the end of last year.

New penalties for employers who hire applicants without proper documentation could well result in systematic discrimination against Hispanic Americans and other minorities, civil rights organizations contend. Fearful of possible sanctions, some employers have apparently already begun to dismiss "foreign looking" workers whom they could in fact lawfully retain.

The revised procedure allows previously hired undocumented immigrants to continue their jobs without penalty to the businesses that employ them. But Peggy Walsh, a Catholic nun who serves as program director of a large immigrant services project in Brooklyn, NY, reports that some of her clients have been fired in recent weeks by companies that have been deducting payroll taxes for those workers. "If that becomes widespread practice," Walsh states, "there may be an increase in homelessness and criminal activities among those affected."

Walsh and other immigration specialists also predict that many may not be able to prove that they qualify for the amnesty program included in the new law. Any unauthorized immigrant residing in the United States since the end of 1981 is eligible.

Walsh, however, cites the case of one client who has worked in New York since 1980 "off the books." This woman's employer is "scared of what may happen to him because he hasn't been taking out taxes for her, and he won't help verify that she has been living here for seven years," the nun explains. "It's going to be very hard for her—and, I would think, for thousands like her—to meet the proofs required for the amnesty. In general, the poorer the immigrants, the more likely it is they've been living underground, without any papers in their names."

Various studies meanwhile show that undocumented workers in urban centers outside the Southwest tend to be employed in unskilled manufacturing positions. Here, the new law could result in an improvement in average wages and working conditions at large companies likely to comply with the new law, suggests Demetrios Papademetriou, director of Population Associates International, a Washington, DC-based consulting firm.

At the same time, however, some smaller manufacturers may continue to employ immigrants unlawfully. Papademetriou sketches one possible scenario: "Bosses who add up pluses and minuses and decide to run the risks of violating the law could say to illegals: 'Look, I'm taking a big chance on you, so you're going to have to work long hours at low pay and not complain about it.' "

Restaurant employment patterns may likewise be altered in the coming years. A 1985 survey by Papademetriou and fellow researcher Nicholas DeMarzo found that the first job acquired by undocumented aliens in the New York area is likely to be in a restaurant or some other service establishment.

Should the new law be strictly enforced, thus causing a drastic decline in the immigrant labor supply, average restaurant wage levels could increase, according to Thomas Bailey, a Columbia University expert on immigrant employment. Both Bailey and Papademetriou add, however, that the opposite trend may occur in certain ethnic restaurants that continue to employ workers illegally.

Tight enforcement could drive some of the more expensive ethnic eateries out of business entirely, Bailey notes. That would in turn, he argues, lead to further proliferation of fast-food outlets, which often employ black teenagers rather than recent immigrants. Such a development could help lessen the high unemployment rate among young non-whites, who are "the one group that may have suffered displacement as a result of the immigration surge," Papademetriou adds.

The seeming impossibility of foretelling the precise social and economic impact of the new law stems from doubts about the degree to which it will be enforced. Most private experts in fact express skepticism over INS's ability to "get tough" and thus trigger significant changes in American society.

"A lot of companies in New York City that pay slave wages to new immigrants would be forced to close by a really strict enforcement of policy, so I doubt it will happen," asserts Peggy Walsh.

Adds Papademetriou, "No matter how much they beef up the border watch, it's unlikely to cause a dramatic drop in the number of people getting through. That's always been the case."

The 1985 DeMarzo-Papademetriou study of illegals in contact with the New York City and Newark, NJ, migration offices of Catholic Community Services found that most have little difficulty in eluding INS agents.

Indeed, the survey subjects were generally faring rather well in the United States, earning an average wage of more than $5 an hour with considerably lower unemployment rates than for blacks and Hispanic Americans in the region.

The study's authors caution, however, that "our subjects appear to be almost elite when compared to many undocumented aliens studied in the Southwest."

If it does come, an INS crackdown would be felt indirectly even by those who don't know a single recent immigrant, the authors imply.

Illegal aliens are not heavily dependent on social services, and do pay a large amount of taxes. "Many US industries and most US consumers appear to benefit substantially from the presence of undocumented aliens," Papademetriou and DeMarzo maintain.

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BOOK REVIEW

Historial Study of Chinese in America Has Serious Shortcomings

THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA, by Shih-shan Henry Tsai. Indiana University Press, 1986. 223 pages. $9.95.

By ROBERT LEE, Ph.D.

Surely it is a good omen that the day has dawned when Chinese authors are chronicling the saga of the Chinese experience in America through prose and poetry, fiction and non-fiction, stage and screen. Indeed, there is a compelling story that needs to be told not only for the self-understanding of generations of American-born Chinese to come but also to educate the wider American public whose knowledge is generally scant, if not nil.

Of course, no one medium or writer can be expected to capture the story in its entirety. It is the period for putting together the building blocks in cumulative fashion before the house of many mansions can be erected.

In *The Chinese Experience in America* Shih-shan Henry Tsai, Professor of History and Chairman of Asian Studies at the University of Arkansas, has made a worthy contribution to this building process.

As befits his academic training, the book's best feature is its detailed historical treatment of the early immigrants, the communities they developed and the ordeals they endured. The book is strong on data gathering and relating tidbits of information garnered from extensive historiographic research of obscure documents and newspapers.

Tsai cites the many pioneering contributions made by the early Chinese in such endeavors as mining, railroads, cigar manufacturing, agriculture, and fishing. He relates numerous accounts of hostility, harassment, mob violence, riots, massacres and torching of Chinese communities.

This shameful story of humiliation and deprivation of human rights needs to be remembered so as to forestall the prospects of its recurrence.

BOOK'S SHORTCOMINGS

Having praised Tsai for his contributions, I want to turn next to a critical analysis of the book's shortcomings. I do this in the spirit of good, clean, vigorous dialogue with no malice intended.

1. The author buys uncritically the CBS–60 Minutes stereotype of the Chinese as the "model minority." He fails to explore the negative nuances of this image: the potential for resentment, scapegoating and violence against the Chinese; the rationale for setting tacit quotas for admission to universities; the grounds for eliminating bilingual education funds; an anti-immigrant climate; an imposed ceiling-level making it difficult to break through to top management positions. Finally, the model minority tag sets up invidious comparisons among various Asian and other racial groups—a deceitful ploy used by majority society's power brokers to divide and conquer.

2. Although he recognizes the diversity of the Chinese populace in the US, the author is simplistic in positing three subgroups: the early "sojourners," "American-born citizens," and "student-immigrants." This latter group of newcomers, unlike the Cantonese, came from the upper-class society in China. Tsai audaciously opines that this is the group which has "drastically changed the American perception of the Chinese to be 'smart, quick, industrious, reliable, and efficient.'" He infers that the American-born Chinese are the dumb-dumb sons and daughters of the coolie riff-raff. BULL . . . ! This sort of analysis shows how little the author knows about the American-born Chinese unto the fifth generation. In truth, the Mandarin class China-born are not that good, and the rest of us, having paid our dues, are not that bad.

3. Oddly enough, the author's discussion of activist community organizations in San Francisco mentions only the Chinese American Citizens Alliance and the Chinese American Democratic Club. Ignored are such leading civil rights groups as Chinese for Affirmative Action and other organizations profiled weekly in *East/West*.

4. Despite meticulous research, a critic can't overlook the outdated nature of various statistical data. Census data of 1980 is used, but few extrapolations are offered. Chinese immigration data is from 1974. A discussion of garment workers cites data from a 1970 study. Data on women is drawn from 1970 and 1973 studies. A discussion of Chinese churches is based on a 1955 National Council of Churches study. A reference to Hawaii Chinese churches notes "an average membership of nearly 600 and an average budget of more than $10,000"—both figures I find puzzling, if not preposterous. Obsolete data in discussing contemporary affairs points to reliance on secondary research and insufficient primary analysis.

5. Finally, the book's back cover and advance publicity material promised to answer the question, "Have Chinese been assimilated into American culture?" I found little or no clarification of this issue, not even a conceptual delineation of the *meaning* of assimilation in a pluralistic nation of nations. Without definition the term assimilation is used rather loosely. Here and there, allusions are made to the "melting pot" metaphor— a notion I believe to have been obsolete for three decades.

Dr. Robert Lee is Dean of International Student Studies at Heald College Institute of Technology and author of 14 books.

City Attorney Rejects $6 Million Claim by Family of Nesly Yip

SAN FRANCISCO - The family of Nesly Yip, the 15-year-old student who was fatally shot by a police officer while burglarizing candy machines at Lowell High School last December, has failed in its attempt to file a $6 million claim against SF (*E/W* 1/8/87).

The claim was rejected this week by the City Attorney's office. Bernard Shew, a claims adjustor for City Attorney Louise Renne, said "there was no merit" to the claim because "the officer acted in fear of his life."

The officer who shot Nip said he fired when the student took aim at him with what appeared to be a high-caliber pistol. It turned out to be a copy of a .357-caliber Magnum that fires only lead pellets.

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P·H·O·T·O ON FIVE

Sichuan Chefs Get a Taste of McDonald's

Four master shefs from Sichuan Province, visiting the SF to show their cooking skills during Spring Festival, visited McDonald's restaurant on Van Ness. Amazed at what they saw and ate were (l-r) Zhao Hui-Chan, Pu Xuan-Min, Liu De-Cheng and Wang Dao-Shun.

TRAVEL

Cameron House Parents and Kids Go Adventuring at Youth Hostels

By SHANNON HICKEY

SAN FRANCISCO - Until recently, most Cameron House members had no idea about the possibilities waiting for them less than an hour's drive from Chinatown.

But they discovered places to hike, play, track wildlife, study different ecosystems and meet travelers from all over the world -- all for less than $10 per person per day. They discovered the American Youth Hostel (AYH) Adventure Program.

Founded last October, the program takes disadvantaged Bay Area youth on overnight trips to Bay Area hostels. All five hostels are on coastal parklands: the Marin Headlands, Point Reyes, Montara Lighthouse, Pigeon Point and Fort Mason.

Most Chinatown youths stay busy with school, friends and family, and probably haven't tried hosteling, according to Rev. Norman Fong of Cameron House.

"Their world gets pretty small," he said. So when he heard about the Adventure Program, he "just took a chance. We had a great time."

Two groups of immigrant students from Cameron House have gone hosteling: a dozen sixth graders visited Golden Gate Hostel in Marin last December and a group of 9th-and 10th-graders went to Point Reyes two months ago. When the parents of some students heard about the trip they also wanted to go, so Fong took nearly 40 immigrant and American-born adults to Marin in March.

Program coordinator Running-Grass (kneeling) plans the day's agenda, with Rev. Norman Fong of Cameron House at the right.

"The trips are much easier than camping; you get the best of both worlds," said Running-Grass, the program's coordinator.

Hostelers sleep in bunk beds in dormitory-style rooms. Separate men's and women's accomodations are always available, and some hostels have private rooms for families or couples. The hostels are equipped with hot showers, fireplaces, large common rooms and full kitchens; guests bring their own food and cook it themselves. Everyone is expected to help with cleanup by performing some small chore like sweeping.

The Cameron House adults did everything their children had done -- they went on nature hikes, cooked meals and played games.

In one game, the group had to find a way to lift everyone over a rope suspended 5 feet above the ground, using only a six-foot board as a tool.

The result was fun and very funny, Fong said, and it helped the American and immigrant adults transcend language and cultural differences. "The games go beyond culture . . it doesn't matter, your conversational skills," he said.

"Some groups work together just fine, they're able to identify their leadership and solve the problem quickly and safely; other groups sort of splinter. (They) have difficulty making a decision and trying it," said Running-Grass.

On hosteling trips, Running-Grass leads students on nature walks, introducing them to the local flora and fauna. He might show them tidepools, take them rock climbing or teach them to use a map and compass.

Usually, he leads a night walk and talks about nocturnal animals living nearby. The next day hostelers find traces of animals that came out of hiding while they slept.

Running-Grass tries to teach the kids about "the effects of their behavior on the environment . . . Our lives depend on a healthy environment," he said.

"It's global education too," he added. "You really meet people from all over and get a little cultural sensitivity injected into the whole thing."

Hosteling is extremely popular among Europeans; more than 5,000 facilities in 62 countries provide comfortable, inexpensive accomodation to travelers," Running-Grass said.

"I recommend it to anyone," Fong said.

To arrange a group trip, call Running-Grass at (415) 863-1444. Partial subsidies are available to people who can't meet the full cost.

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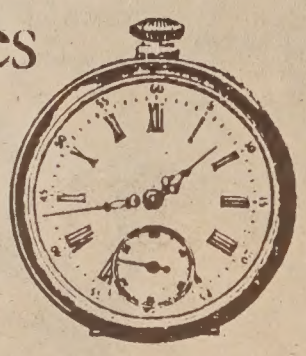

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

FIVE

Mandarin Wǔ Cantonese Ng

The old scripts of the number "five" look like an hourglass (𠀠) or the Roman numeral "ten" (X). The top line represents heaven, the bottom line earth, and the cross (X) in the middle denotes the "five elements" (五行). Traditional Chinese belief says everything between heaven and earth can be classified into one of the "five elements", which include metal, wood, water, fire, earth. The modern form of this character (五) looks remarkably similar to its ancient version.

Possibly due to the influence of the "five elements", the Chinese like to group many things in fives. For instance, "five colors" (五色) refer to red, blue, yellow, white and black; "five flavors" (五味) are sweet, sour, bitter, salty and peppery hot; "five stars" (五星) are Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars and Saturn; "five blessings" (五福) include long life, wealth, health, virtue, and to finish the allotted life span without any trouble; and "five human relationships" (五倫) refer to the relations between the emperor and the officials, father and son, husband and wife, brothers and friends.

The character "government officials" (官) also means "senses", although it is not widely known. Therefore whenever you see the compound "five government officials" (五官), think of it as the "five senses".

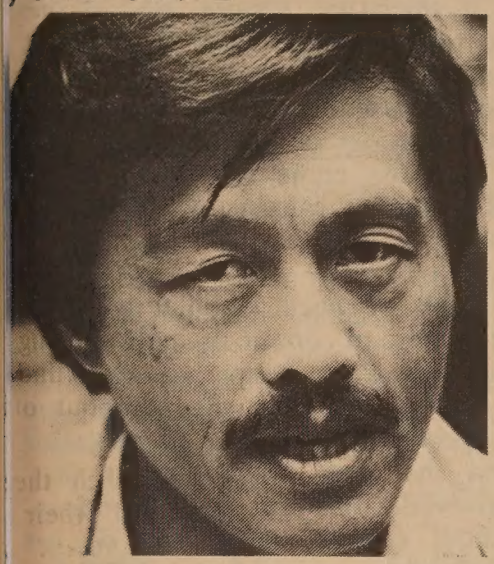
Whether the "officials" have any "sense" is not part of our discussion, of course.

By GORDON LEW

MOVIES

Peter Wang Plans *Laser Man* As Follow-Up to *A Great Wall*

y SALLY SWOPE



Peter Wang

SAN FRANCISCO - Filmmaker eter Wang launched into his talk ith the statement, "Filmmakers are eirdos!" The audience roared.

The director and actor of *A reat Wall* was one of the Asian merican creative artists featured a roundtable discussion, "On Art nd Politics," March 26 at Herbst heatre.

Moderator Wendy Tokuda of PIX-TV hosted, in addition to Vang, cinematographer Emiko mori, poet and choreographer anice Mirikitani, and feminist and oet Nellie Wong. The speakers iscussed how their work may have hanged the attitudes of the Asian merican community or influenced global audience.

Wang has written the story for is new film *Laser Man* and is aising the necessary funds. He ill both direct and play a leading ole in the film, as he did in *A reat Wall.*

LASER SCIENTIST

"It's about a laser scientist's elation with his ex-wife, and son, uddy. The plot involves an assas- gnation. One man thinks he killed omeone but he didn't. It's a device show modern man's humanness. ll the characters are screwed up. here are no heroes and heroines. hinese, Jewish, and Anglos are ast, and I will begin shooting in une in New York.

"I will play a police lieutenant his time, someone capable and mart, who knows what (he's) doing n the film, but in reality, screws hings up and is incompetent.

"Most people experience a job hat may be enough for bread and utter for the table, but it's not atisfying. Too few situations are."

In *Laser Man* Wang, who has a h.D. in engineering, explores inventing and creating for what ou hope will improve our future, ut being aware that we have very ittle control over what happens to these creations.

"Einstein created a new power, but it became nuclear weapons. He was the one who started nuclear energy but less intelligent beings defined it.

"The fate of the future is decided by people less intelligent than scientist's and artists. We have the most brilliant minds in research, the best brains that have ever existed. They do top-level specialized research, but who makes the decisions? Ronald Reagan isn't very intelligent.

Indirectly Wang has an international audience in mind when he makes films. He feels a filmmaker should should address issues and feelings that make an impact on that filmmaker, but "If you address social concerns in a direct way, it's not too effective. I'm much more of a pragmatist."

A Great Wall, Wang's comedy about an affluent Bay Area Chinese American family visiting relatives in Beijing, was shot partly on location in China. Although the film will soon be released in Taiwan, it has not yet been approved for showing in the PRC, but Wang is optimistic.

LOSE ITS PUNCH

"I'd like to know what is controversial about it! It is a comedy and wasn't supposed to be serious. Eventually both sides will see it, but maybe it will be too late. It may loose its punch in five years."

Born in Beijing, Wang later lived in Taipei and eventually finished graduate school in Philadelphia. He began writing short stories at age 15. By 18, he had joined a touring theatrical troup. But his father convinced him to take physics and engineering.

With his Ph.D., he taught engineering at George Mason University in Virginia and the College of San Mateo. Later he worked in Silicon Valley as a specialist on computers and electro-optics.

"I was well over forty before jumping into film."

He first wrote and acted in bilingual plays before launching his film career.

"Feeling unfulfilled, frustrated, angry, stressed-out and insincere are requirements to saying something. A pan of dead water's usefulness is growing mosquitoes. You have to stay in balance, being in the flow generates energy."

FINANCING

The financing for *Laser Man* is coming from Hong Kong, Singapore and New York. Wang, who lives in New York, says, "I could live anywhere, I do much of my work on the phone. The world is getting closer."

"I miss living in San Francisco. It's so dynamic," he commented over a cool Calistoga at the Stanford Court Hotel before his appearnace at Herbst Theater.

He thinks that the best way to reach people is with humor. In person, he has the same wry sense of humor of the character he played in Wayne Wang's *Chan Is Missing* and the muscle tone one would expect from someone who works out regularly at a health spa.

Peter Wang's way of working is to write synopsis of say ten pages, then write a scene by scene treatment. He casts the principal roles, raises the funding, acts and oversees the editing. He follows up by setting up contracts for international distribution.

"Making a film takes a long time and involves so much expertise. I rely on a lot of experts. With my new film, I have a different team, but a core from other films is the backbone of my company.

"I haven't had any recent offers to make films in Hollywood," he joked.

As a parent of a twenty-year old son, Wang recommends that Asian American kids be encouraged "to loosen up, assimilate more, intermarry, be more aware of the media for that is where your image will be shaped in the futue."

We then laughed over a story I told him. "Last year while traveling through central Burma, I found myself enjoying a delicious spicy hot Chinese lunch while Madonna's voice from the Live Aid Concert could be heard on a video cassette.

"Just two weeks before, I had seen Madonna in a concert on TV in San Francisco. Even in the far reaches of Burma, the black market for Western goods had brought American popular music a new audience in the Far East." This was the type of ironic contrast Peter Wang would enjoy portraying in a film.

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IN-DEPTH

Frank Ogawa: The Mediator on Oakland City Council

By SERENA CHEN

Frank Ogawa

OAKLAND - His name is in the windows of nearly all the 108 retail businesses in Oakland Chinatown. He is greeted whenever he goes by supportive constituents. Frank Ogawa, 21-year veteran of the Oakland City Council is running for re-election.

Ogawa's supporters cite his role as mediator in a sometimes fractious city council and his continued support of the Chinatown Redevelopment Project as reasons for keeping him on the council for a 6th term. His opponents accuse him of being a rubber stamp for the Mayor Lionel Wilson and downtown developers.

"Asians are the future of Oakland," Ogawa, the only Asian on the council, said in a recent interview with *E/W*. "The growth of minority businesses in Oakland is (due to) Asians from all the different ethnic groups -- Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean and Filipino." While he forsees Asians becoming a significant political force, he feels that they need "to prepare themselves for it." He has recommended many Asians to city boards and commissions and feels that his close relationship with the mayor has resulted in Asians being appointed to the museum, planning and park commissions.

In response to the rubber stamp charge, Ogawa admits to voting with the mayor when "I thought he was headed in the right direction." Ogawa was also to quick to say that he does "not always vote with him."

Ogawa's low-key leadership style may not have gotten him headlines, but it has gotten him elected as chairmen of several powerful commissions like the nine-county Bay Area Air Quality Management board. "The bottom line is to get the thing done -- to have results. I don't make a lot of noise or push everybody around. I like to work with people, cooperate and compromise to get things done."

Ogawa, who will be 70 years old this year, views his role on the council as a facilitator. "When a strong issue arises, I talk to each member of the council and find solutions which are agreeable to everyone." Testimony to his skill as mediator is the fact that six out of his seven co-council members and the mayor have endorsed his re-election.

In 1961, Mayor Houlihan appointed Ogawa, who was a successful nurseryman, to the Oakland Parks Commission. In 1962, he became the first Asian American to be elected to the Oakland Chamber of Commerce's board of directors. Then, in 1966 when a vacancy arose on the council, he was appointed to that seat making him the first Asian American to sit on that body.

If re-elected, Ogawa, who is one of two Republicans on the council, says his top priority remains economic development, "because its the best provider of jobs and that then affects the crime situation. A lot of crime is caused by unemployment."

Hirota

Continued from page 1

the Oakland-Berkeley Rainbow Coalition.

Hirota has emerged as one of the two front-runners in the race, along with Sheila Jordan. If no candidate wins a majority, the two leaders will face each other in a May 19 runoff.

A 39-year-old, third-generation Japanese American, Hirota has spent her entire life in the East Bay. She has a son in the Oakland public school system and works as a management analyst for the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

In this election, she believes, the most significant issues for Asians are bilingual education and violence in the schools.

"The Oakland School District was put under a federal order in 1985 to implement a consent decree," said Hirota. "They were given three years to hire more teachers and aides, and to develop curriculum and materials. This year the court-appointed auditor said Oakland was a year behind, and that the number of certified teachers is less than a year before.

"Oakland schools are really dragging their feet as far as meeting the needs of limited-English speaking students."

The problem of Asian violence in the schools, she said, "is intensifying. This year for the first time, over 60 percent of the students suspended for violence were Asian. A lot of it is supposedly gang-related."

A third issue, though of lesser importance in Hirota's view, is "the question of Asian foreign languages being taught and recognized for college credit. One of the schools offers two or three years of Cantonese, but they're still having problems meeting college requirements. They're trying to start Mandarin and Japanese classes. It's just getting off the ground."

She also recommended increasing the participation of limited-English proficiency (LEP) parents by "greater use of videotapes in all the different Asian languages that would explain report cards, how American schools function, and that it's expected that parents come to the schools and talk to the teachers. I think we need to do a lot more in terms of orienting parents. I think there's a feeling, especially of Asian parents, that the schools are supposed to take care of education and that they shouldn't get that involved. But in the American school system, unless you do get involved, your children won't get the best education."

She concedes that membership on the school board is very time-consuming. "Some members say they put in the equivalent of a full-time job," said Hirota. "But I've always put a lot of extra time into community work."

What makes her run? "One reason is because I am a single parent. I want to keep my son in public schools. I feel public education is the right of all people in this country. I can't afford to send my son to a private school. "I think the schools are one of the pivotal things to the development of Oakland as a city.

"I'm lucky that my employer is flexible about my taking time off," she added.

An April 13 editorial in the *Tribune* said: "The Tribune's strongest endorsement goes to first-time candidate Hirota. . . . Her election will bring a needed breath of fresh air into the board room."

She was asked whether her chances of winning will be enhanced if the race comes down to a runoff.

"I think so," said Hirota, "because a lot of my endorsements came relatively late in the campaign. If we go to a runoff, more people will know who I am and what I stand for."

Patricia Hirota

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IN-DEPTH

Outcome of Oakland's Elections May Change Direction of City

By SERENA CHEN

OAKLAND - Despite the fact that the upcoming April 21 Oakland election is one of the liveliest in recent years, visible Asian American participation in the process has been minimal. This is surprising given the fact that there are two Asian American candidates and issues which affect the Asian American communities directly.

On April 9 in Oakland Chinatown, less than 40 people attended a candidates night sponsored by the Asian Pacific Democratic Club, Oakland Asians in Education, Filipino Immigrant Services and several other Filipino organizations. Occasionally during the evening there were more candidates than spectators.

At stake are four seats in both the city council and school board and three seats on the controversial Peralta Board of Trustees.

Challengers to the four city council seats accused the incumbents of being too pro-development at the cost of neighborhoods. If the non-incumbents were elected the focus could shift away from downtown development and affect the direction of the Chinatown Redevelopment Project.

City council seats 1,3,5, and at-large are in question. While District 1 is only four percent Asian, Districts 3 and 5 are 12.4 and 10.3 percent Asian, respectively. In fact the highest concentration of Asians in the city is in District 3 which includes West Oakland and Chinatown up to the lake area.

SCHOOL BOARD

Concerning District 3, where 23.5 percent of Oakland's Asian students attend schools, neither candidate -- incumbent James Norwood or David Anderson -- stated his view on bilingual education during the candidates night.

District 5 incumbent Darlene Lawson has been a strong supporter of the concerns of parents supporting the bilingual program. Her opponent Lois McCardell has refused to identify Asian educational concerns and she won't separate Asian issues from city-wide issues. District 5 which encompasses the area to the immediate east of Lake Merritt has 18.4 percent of Oakland's Asian students.

The incumbents in Districts 3 and 5 have been accused of favoritism -- getting friends and supporters into school district jobs.

ENDORSEMENTS

Following the candidates night, the Asian Pacific Democratic Club endorsed the following: City Council, District 1 - Cassie Lopez; District 3 - Chappell Hayes; District 5 - Wilson Riles, Jr.; At-large - Ignacio De La Fuente; School Board, District 1 - Patricia Hirota; District 3 - no endorsement; District 5 - Darlene Lawson; District 7 - no endorsement; Peralta Trustee 2 -Clint Tillman.

What's at Stake for Asians In Oakland Elections

At-Large and District 3 Candidates Disagree on Chinatown Redevelopment

Continued from page 1

Carlson Bobino

small businesses and merchants, and on the housing needs of area residents.

Bobino: The project is making progress. There are problems. They are not insurmountable.

Ogawa: It is a must that we complete this project since it has already been approved by the city council.

For Ogawa only -- as incumbent.

What has been your major contributions to the welfare of Asians?

I have met with all the different Asian organizations and participated in their programs. And another plus is I have a Chinese American administrative aide who is in constant touch with them.

CITY COUNCIL #3

What do you think are the main issues of concern for Asians in Oakland?

Aleta Cannon: Housing

Chappell Hayes: Public safety, health care and education. Health care for the elderly, access to services for non-English speaking residents and adequate police protection are all issues that I feel must be addressed by our city government.

Clinton Killian: City services to their neighborhoods, lack of quality and affordable housing, unplanned growth in Chinatown and bilingual city services.

How would you address those issues?

Cannon: Continue to work with local groups to develop housing.

Hayes: Actively recruit advice from members of the community ... investigate resources available . . . to find a solution.

Killian: Work with diverse groups within my district and city to help solve problems. Develop bilingual city services and employment opportunities.

How would you increase the participation of Asians in city government?

Cannon:Encourage them to serve on boards and commissions as well as continue to meet with the community to get their input as to actions the city is to take.

Hayes: Recruit youth from throughout the city to participate in a government internship program. . . . I will also host community forums throughout the district every two months, explaining to residents how our city government can work for them.

Killian: Work with Asian political groups to increase voter registration in Asian communities and help explain why it is so important to help and participate in the political process.

What is your view of the Oakland Chinatown Redevelopment Project?

Cannon: We,the community, staff and I, have spent many hours to develop a plan that addresses the concerns of the community. I believe we are in the final steps and it will be a plan that we will all be proud of.

Hayes: The Project, once completed will be a positive addition to Oakland's downtown. However I believe with all development projects we must assess our human needs in relation to the needs of a few developers.

Killian: Based on the parts of the plan I have seen, there appears to be too much commercial development at the expense of residential and small retail units. Before residents and small retail areas are displaced, alternative areas must be sought and utilized. Even though commercial development is needed for the area, it is not the only type of development needed. We must ensure that Chinatown is not overbuilt . . . I would prefer to see Chinatown developed into a cultural and retail area that will attract non-Asians as well as serve Asians of the Oakland community.

As an incumbent, Riles opposed the school district's lawsuit against the parents fighting for bilingual education. He has supported more low and moderate income housing in the Chinatown area and fully supported the cummunity's involvement in the redevelopment project. He has also worked with the violence against Asians project.

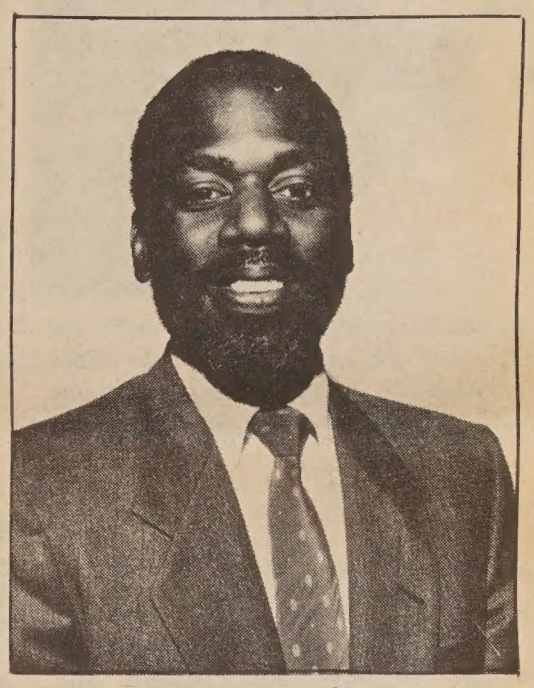
SCHOOL DISTRICT #3

Oakland School District #3 has the largest number of Asian students in the city. One-third of the students are bilingual and 23 percent are Asian.

Neither of the two candidates for School Board District 3 responded to the questionnaire.

To Cannon only -- as incumbent:

What do you think have been your major contributions to the welfare of Asians in Oakland?



Chappell Hayes

Addressing the violence against Asians issue and getting the police information centers set up and operating. I'm also pleased with the amount of community input that has gone into these projects. Under my leadership the community has had more input than in any project in the city.

CITY COUNCIL #5

Wilson Riles, Jr., the incumbant for the District #5 seat was the only one to respond. He cited violence against Asians, bilingual education and community participation in the redevelopment project as being the main issues of concern. Riles would address those issues by increasing ethnic studies in the schools and community. He would also require developers to set aside equity in the community.

To increase Asian participation in city government, Riles feels that he must go into the Asian community and discuss how Asians can use local government.

The Redevelopment project, according to Riles does not have enough affordable housing for or enough participation by the community.

NETWORKING THE COMMUNITY

Gum Moon Fundraiser to Honor Margie Dong Lew, Judy Yung

By WANDA SOON

Supervisors John Molinari (r.) and Thomas Hsieh dedicated the 75th anniversary with a ribbon cutting. At left: honoree Margie Dong Lew

SAN FRANCISCO - Sixty-six year old Margie Dong Lew, who grew up in SF's Gum Moon Women's Residence at 940 Washington Street, was the second Chinese girl to attend Jean Parker School in North Beach. Because of her poor eyesight, she was enrolled there to attend special classes.

At the time, schools were segregated and nearly all Chinese children had to attend Commodore Stockton Elementary School in Chinatown.

She moved into Gum Moon in 1924 at the age of four and spent the next 14 years there when her parents left her to go back to China.

On April 25, Lew will be honored as Gum Moon's Distinguished Alumna at a major fundraising dinner to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the current building. Writer Judy Yung will receive the Outstanding Asian Woman Award.

CONTRIBUTED

Lew's award was earned, said Gum Moon's executive director Angela Chang, because "she contributed a lot to society . . . and has supported what we do now. She showed interest and love for the people here."

Gum Moon ("Golden Door" in Cantonese) traces its heritage back to 1870 when the Chinese Mission and School was established. Destroyed in 1906 by the citywide fire that followed the earthquake, it was rebuilt in 1912 as a school for children. In 1940, Gum Moon became a home for women in transition, socially or geographically.

Attending an all-white school didn't pose any special problems, she recalled in a recent visit to SF. "We had our own recess times because of our eyesight. We always stayed in our own room."

Then Lew went to Francisco Junior High School in North Beach, where, she said, kids began calling her "Ching Chong Chinaman" and other names. But she ignored the snickering. "What can you do when you're a Chinese girl?" she said. "Now I would speak up though."

What impressed her most deeply, she reflected, was that Chinese girls were not permitted to be teachers. She said they were qualified, but because of prejudice, they were not given chances to pursue their interests.

Now, she said, "Chinese people are finally making a stand. We were treated as second-class people Now we're getting together and organizing when something happens."

LITERACY PROGRAM

Lew currently teaches adults to read at the Laubauch Literacy Program, where her students are minorities and Caucasians alike. "It's for people who didn't finish school," she said.

Lew also volunteers as a librarian at the Multnomah Street School, a grammar school. "They needed a librarian desperately," she said. "There's no budget for a librarian. . . . I love books, and love libraries."

The April 25 fundraiser will be held at Miriwa Restaurant, 782 Pacific Ave., SF, starting at 6 pm. Proceeds will go will go towards the building's Asian Women's Resource Center, which has classes in survival English, tutoring, as well as information and referral services geared toward helping low-income Asian women.

Tickets are $35. For reservations call 788-1008 or 421-8827.

Judy Yung with "Chinese Women of America, 1834-1932" Exhibit (Photo by Cindy Chow)

ABC's Peter Jennings Urges Asians To 'Break Down the Doors of Bias'

SAN FRANCISCO - Peter Jennings, anchor for the ABC evening news, challenged Asians to "break down the doors of bias" by dedicating their lives to the news profession in his keynote speech at the Asian American Journalists Association's fundraising dinner April 8.

The sellout event raised thousands of dollars in scholarship funds for aspiring Asian American journalists.

Emcee Wendy Tokuda, president of the SF branch of AAJA, called on TV producer Lupita Kashiwahara to introduce Jennings. Kashiwahara is the sister-in-law and former campaign manager for Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

"I first met Peter Jennings in Manila in 1974," she recalled. "My brother Ninoy Aquino was languishing in prison. It was the second year of martial law and we were trying to tell the world was what happening. When Peter arrived in Manila, I gave him an earful. . . . In 1983, he covered Ninoy's return home. The assassination was seen around the world."

Her husband, ABC broadcaster Ken Kashiwara, is a longtime friend and colleague of Jennings. It was he who persuaded Jennings to come to SF for the event.

Jennings drew laughter with his opening remark. "Henry Kissinger was Ken's first choice [as keynote speaker]," he said. "Unfortunately he was out walking and was hit by a speedboat."

But he quickly honed in on serious issues, such as the paucity of Asian American broadcasters on network news. The only two in the nation, he said, are Ken Kashiwahara and Connie Chung. He pointed out that "networks have no hesitation to have Asians look through the lenses" as cameramen, "but they don't want them to look through the camera" as broadcast journalists.

"As Asian Americans, I think you have a double burden," he continued. "First, you must be as aggressive as you can be in breaking down the doors of bias. . . . The other burden is to reach back to those lands from which your ancestors came and try to sensitize the rest of us in the population."

Peter Jennings

After working in the Middle East and Europe so many years, said Jennings, "it puzzles me why the United States should be so Europe-centered when . . . the political and economic future is so obviously in Asia. I'm stunned that the barriers haven't broken down."

In a question-and-answer session, Jennings told the audience he wished to "set the record straight" about a remark he was reported to have made at Hiroshima in 1985, on the 40th anniversary of the atomic blast.

"I never said the Japanese were happy we dropped the bomb," he stated. "I did say that some Japanese we met were grateful to the Americans who dropped the bomb [because] although inhuman, it had set Japan firmly on the road to democracy."

He challenged the group to recognize their responsibility to change the media image of Asians and Asian Americans.

When he left the podium, Tokuda asked him for one last favor -- to donate his tie to the silent auction. Jennings gleefully complied.

Special recognition at the dinner went to Lupita Kashiwahara for singlehandedly selling 46 tables at $500 each, and Pacific Telesis, the parent company for Pacific Bell, for donating $15,000 to the AAJA scholarship fund.

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NETWORKING

Self-Help for the Elderly Breaks Down Barriers To Confront the Growing Problem of Elder Abuse

By IRENE F. CHANG

SAN FRANCISCO – One of the greatest concerns of Lynn Fang, social worker in the Elder Abuse Program at Self-Help for the Elderly, is that many cases of elder abuse in Chinatown go unreported. The Self-Help Center, located at 640 Pine St. (982-9171) and at Geen-Mun Center, 777 Stockton St., Suite 110, SF (391-3843), is taking steps to deal with and prevent this growing crisis.

The program, begun in 1984, is part of the social service unit at Self-Help. According to Fang, it is the largest such program in the Bay Area that caters to a Chinese-speaking population. Fang's clients are mainly Cantonese-speaking, although some are Vietnamese Chinese.

Regardless of their place of origin, all these elders have in common being subject to various forms of abuse in the home. They are victims of neglect, abandonment, theft (when their social security money is taken away by the child), and even physical injuries.

DISCOVERED INDIRECTLY

Fang says that the majority of cases are discovered indirectly, through conversations with the elders when they come to the center for other services, such as social security assistance. "We'll be talking to them, and during our discussion find out they have a problem."

Most of the cases involve a conflict between the elder and a daughter or son-in-law. Says Fang, "If the elder moves in with his married son, usually the wife will want to push her father-in-law out."

When abused elders can't tolerate the situation anymore, the center will try to find other housing for them. But providing decent living quarters is difficult, since most want to live in the Chinatown area. "Senior housing there is very limited," says Fang.

Besides, most abused elders refuse to move, even when conditions worsen. Fang attributes this persistence to a deep-seated love for their children and grandchildren: "According to Chinese tradition, you should stay with your children. Although these elders are being abused, they do not want their children to lose face if they leave them."

CASE STUDY

Fang mentions one man who had been living in Chinatown for many years working as a cook. He saved enough money to sponsor his son's family to emmigrate to the United States. But after they arrived, the son couldn't find a job, so the family lived with the father while he fully supported them.

When they didn't have money, they would be very hard on the father. After they beat him and locked him in a room, he finally decided to call the police. "He ended up in the Chinese Hospital for two days," says Fang. "When I saw him, he was all covered with bruises."

Yet his reaction was typical, according to Fang, one of guilt rather than of anger. "He told me he was a very successful cook but a very unsuccessful father. He still blames himself. Many elders always blame themselves for not educating their children better."

But Fang believes that rather than being the fault of the victim, elder abuse is a negative consequence of both Chinese

Lynn Fang

and American societies. "During the Cultural Revolution, youngsters were taught to go against their parents, to believe that their parents' beliefs were out of date." The disrespect that was promoted and encouraged by the revolutionary movement is continued in the US, she theorizes.

And once the children come to the United Sates, they adopt even more negative attitudes, this time from a Western culture: "At least in China, you have to take care of your parents, even if you are poor. But here all seniors have social security, and so their children don't want to take care of them anymore, thinking government has the responsibility. They don't realize that old people need more than material support—they need spiritual care."

Self-Help is providing some of that lost care. Through the multi-agency Consortium for Elder Abuse Prevention at Mount Zion Hospital, it promotes public awareness of elder abuse by distributing posters in Chinese and English in Chinatown, urging victims to call for help and information.

Self-Help also offers personal counseling for abuse victims, but according to Fang, convincing them to discuss their experiences is extremely difficult. "When I asked one lady about her problems with her daughter, she just said, 'It's okay now. She's good to me now.' Elders will endure a lot before saying anything."

Perhaps the most effective form of support for abused senior citizens is the presentations by the Self-Help staff. By performing short skits in which they re-enact occurrences of mistreatment by daughters or sons-in-law, they hope to bridge the communciation gap between the elders and the counseling staff. Says Fang, "After seeing the play, they still won't talk about themselves, but it's a first step because they feel better knowing that we sympathize with them."

Asian Influx

Continued from page 3

Monterey Park through a realty company in Taiwan and in ads in Hong Kong newspapers as a "Chinese Beverly Hills." Taiwan currency laws were not effective in halting the transfer of large amounts of money from Taipei to Monterey Park.

The land boom fueled by Chinese investors made commercial land prices move up from $5 a square foot in the early 1970s to a peak of $45 a square foot in the early 1980s.

Hsieh purchased $10 million to $15 million worth of real estate and commercial property in Monterey Park, opened the first of 12 Chinese-owned banks in the city and bought the old Monterey Theatre and converted it to a Chinese-language movie house.

VIETNAMESE

The article points out that ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam have clustered in the western San Garbriel Valley over the last nine years, while ethnic Vietnamese have concentrated in Orange County. Resettlement officials say 30,000 Chinese Vietnamese refugees live in a 45-square mile area of western San Gabriel Valley, while about 65,000 Vietnamese refugees live in all of Orange County.

The article details the cultural shock the Asian influx has dealt businesses. One hot dog stand owner described how a Chinese family ordered a hot dog, "stared at it, talked to each other in Chinese and then began tearing it up into three pieces. I knew then that I couldn't make a living selling one hot dog to an entire family."

The man tried to market teriyaki burgers with portions of the menu translated into Chinese, but struck out again. The Chinese characters angered his white and Latino customers. Finally he sold the business.

One car dealer in Alhambra said Chinese account for 40 percent of his sales. "They're great customers. The only thing I've had to get used to is that some of them are very superstitious," the dealer told the *Times*. "Taiwanese, for instance, don't like the model 420 because the number four means death in their culture. The 560 is a hot seller because six means prosperity."

But the changes in Monterey Park has angered many white residents who resent the newcomers. Last July, several hundred immigrants from Taiwan demonstrated against what they considered the rise in racism in Monterey Park.

RACISM

One Chinese American businessman, Allen Co, told the *Times*, "I've seen Chinese demonstrate in New York against the building of a federal prison in Chinatown and I've seen Chinese protest rent increases in San Francisco. But this was different. This was aroused by feelings of racism." The articles point out that a moratorium on condo and apartment construction imposed until October 1987 by the Monterey Park Council last year after Lily Lee Chen and and two pro-growth council members were defeated in a council election, has only made Asian developers seek projects in nearby Alhambra.

We're seeing a lot of cash coming in," an Alhambra planner told the *Times*. "I would say easily 80 percent of the projects are by Asians. When I work here in 1981, the city was contemplating redevelopment. That's largely been done for us by the Asians."

But with the exception of Monterey Park, where 20 percent of the city staff is Asian, the western San Gabriel Valley does not have a representative number of Asian city workers. In the other six cities in the area, only three percent or 33 employees are Asian, while the Asian population is 20 to 25 percent.

But Hsieh still predicts that the influence in Monterey Park and the other cities in San Gabriel Valley can only increase.

"In the next 15 years, you will probably see high-rises here. Monterey Park will become a commercial and banking hub for the even bigger Chinese community that resides in San Marino, Arcadia, South Pasadina and througout the San Gabriel Valley. This is only the beginning. This whole region will become a mecca for Chinese by the year 2000," Hsieh told the *Times*.

Mark M. Mayeda to Chair National Committee on Self-Help and Public Health

LOS ANGELES - Surgeon General C. Everett Koop has appointed Mark M. Mayeda to chair the Steering Committee for a national workshop on "Self-Help and Public Health" to be held Sept. 20 - 22 on the UCLA campus.

Mayeda, deputy director of the California Self-Help Center at UCLA since 1985, will develop the workshop program with 25 other experts.

The California Self-Help Center is one of only six statewide self-help resource centers in the nation.

Carlton S. Yee Appointed To State Board of Forestry

SACRAMENTO - Governor George Deukmejian has reappointed Carlton S. Yee of Eureka to the State Board of Forestry.

Yee, 45, has been a professor of forest engineering at Humboldt State University since 1970 and has served on the board since 1983. He has been a registered professional forester since 1975.

NETWORKING

WHERE WHAT WHEN

NOW THROUGH APRIL 30

ART EXHIBITION - Works by David Oshiro, 1974-1987. Asian Resource Gallery, 310 - 8th St., Oakland. 8 am-6 pm, Mon.-Fri. (763-2970)

FRI. APRIL 17

LUNCHEON FORUM - "Impact of Recent Legislation on the Real Estate Industry." Chinese Real Estate Association of America. Grand Palace Rest., 950 Grant Ave., SF. $6 advance, $10 door. (387-1420)

SLIDE LECTURE - "Wong Aloiau, A Chinese in Hawaii" by Violet and K.P. Lai, authors of 1985 biography of Violet Lai's great-grandfather. Monthly meeting of Chinese Historical Society of America. Chinese for Affirmative Action, 17 Walter U. Lum Place, SF. Free; public invited. 7 pm. (Annie Soo, 451-7258)

APRIL 17 - 19

CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL - 20th annual event with music, cultural presentations, crafts, food. Japantown, Post at Buchanan streets, SF. Continues April 24-26. (421-4373)

SAT. APRIL 18

TAIKO DRUM CONCERT by Seiichi Tanaka and his group. Kabuki 8 Theatre, 1881 Post St., SF. $10 general. 1 and 7 pm. (421-4373)

SUN. APRIL 19

EASTER PANCAKE BREAKFAST - 20th annual event. Chinatown YMCA, 855 Sacramento St., SF. Proceeds will benefit youth programs. Just pancakes: $2. VIP breakfast: $7.50. 7:30-11 am. (982-4412)

PANCAKES & SAUSAGE BREAKFAST - $2 for all you can eat. By Wa Sung Service Club. Lincoln Square Playground, 11th & Harrison St., Oakland. 8-11 am. (521-9357, 522-1933)

TUES. APRIL 21

REAL ESTATE FORUM by Asian Business League. Sheraton Grande Hotel, 333 S. Figueroa St., LA. $35 advance, $40 door (including dinner). 6 pm. (213/473-7403)

FORUM - "Anti-Asian Violence in the East Bay" with Sam Cacas. Monthly meeting of APAC/USA, SF chapter. Asian Resource Ctr., 1st Fl., 310 8th St., Oakland. 7-9 pm. (647-7244, 408/998-1544.

FRI. APRIL 24

TRAVELERS' WORKSHOP for buying arts & crafts in China, by author Roberta Stalberg. China Books, 2929 24th St., SF. Free. 3-5 pm. (282-2994)

ON LOK'S ANNIVERSARY DINNER - Honors Caspar Weinberger, Willie Brown, others. Ramada Renaissance Hotel, SF. $150. 7 pm. (956-1011)

APRIL 24 - 26

CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL - 20th annual event with music, cultural presentations, crafts, food. Japantown, Post at Buchanan streets, SF. (421-4373)

SAT. APRIL 25

SPRING CLEANUP CAMPAIGN - Bring unwanted items (except wet and commercial garbage) to Mason at Broadway, Powell near Pacific, or Powell near Union & Columbus. Help with large items. 9:30 am-12:30 pm. (Enid Lim, 391-4133)

MANDARIN SPEECH CONTEST sponsored by Chinese Language Teachers Assn. City College of SF, 50 Phelan, SF. 1-5 pm.

SAN JOSE TAIKO GROUP annual concert. Mayer Theatre, Santa Clara University. 2:30 and 7:30 pm. (408/293-9344)

AWARDS DINNER to benefit Asian Women's Resource Center. Miriwa Restaurant, 728 Pacific Ave., SF. Emcee: Serena Chen. $35. 6 pm (421-8827, 788-1008)

NOT MY FAULT - Asian comedy group returns to Ohana Cultural Ctr., 4345 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. $4. 8:30 pm. (658-1868, 849-1289)

APRIL 25 - 26

KOREAN AM. MEDIA CONFERENCE - Korean Cultural Services Center, 5505 Wilshire Blvd., LA. $10 advance, $12 door. (213/382-0551, 213/736-1300)

SUN. APRIL 26

ASIAN RUNNERS CLUB 4.5 mile run around Lake Merced. Starts at parking lot off Sunset Blvd. $2. Registration 8:30 am, race 9 am. (587-4725 or 343-5101, eves.)

CONCERT of Bach, Haydn, Tchaikowsky by violoncellist Wei-Guo Liu, pianist Yolanda Ting. Music & Arts Institute, 2622 Jackson St., SF. Free. 3 pm. (567-1445)

MON. APRIL 27

COLLOQUIUM - "Sino-Western Cultural Relations in the 19th Century" by history professor Xu Xudian of Shandong University, China. 3205 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. Noon. (643-6321)

WED. APRIL 29

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR by Asian Americans for Community Development. Mental health and human services professionals welcome. 516 Martha St., San Jose. Free. Noon-1:30 pm. (408/998-1544)

SAT. MAY 2

YARD SALE for scholarship fund. Toys, books, clothes, etc. Community College Ctr., 940 Filbert St., SF. 9 am-1 pm.

LAW DAY - Panel of volunteer attorneys from Asian Am. Bar Assn. will give free legal consultations. Self Help for the Elderly, 640 Pine St., SF. 10 am-1 pm. (Rodney Low, 834-4712)

MON. MAY 4

LECTURE by Rand Castile to mark his first anniversary as director of the Asian Art Museum. Discussion of recent and future acquisitions, projected exhibitions, future direction. Reception follows. Asian Art Museum, Golden Gate Park, SF. $5. 8 pm. (387-5675)

MAY 4 - JUNE 18

PHOTO EXHIBIT - "Shanghai: In Black & White," 40 photos by Mark Chester. Main Branch Library, Civic Ctr., SF.

FRI. MAY 8

FAMILY WORKSHOP - "Asian, Drugs, and Alcohol." Provides awareness and education about substance abuse. Bilingual talks, dramatic theatrical enactment. Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St., SF. Refreshments served. Free. 6:30-9 pm. (386-4815)

SUN. MAY 17

SCHOOL TOUR and demonstration of Chinese medicine, following graduation of Academy of Chinese Culture & Health Sciences. 420 - 14th St., Oakland. 10 am. (763-1299)

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The San Francisco Office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is in the process of contracting for Area Management Broker (AMB) services. The contractors would be responsible for providing appraisal and management services for single family properties owned by HUD. Two contracts will be awarded. The majority of the properties are located in the bay area counties.

If you are interested in more information or obtaining a bid package, please contact Rita Patton at (415) 556-0547. There is a pre-bid meeting scheduled for April 22, 1987 in the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA. BID MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 8, 1987.

HUD
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106094

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Utpala Zen Travel Service, 760 Market St., Ste 655, San Francisco, CA 94102:
William Sang, 1166 Mason Dr., Pacifica, CA 94044.
Steve Yang, 1864 9th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94112.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a limited partnership.
Signed: William Sang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 17, 1987.
Pub. dates: Mar.26, Apr.2,9,16,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106709

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Amerasian Businews, 838 Grant Ave., Suite 307A, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Amerasian Businews, California, 838 Grant Ave., Ste 307A, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Edward H. Thi, Treasurer Amerasian Businews, Inc.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 7, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr. 9, 16, 23, 30,1987.

東西報 中文版

中國物情

中國資深女飛行員許文淑 冒多次生命危險獲得殊勛

（本報特稿）在中國很少人能够成爲飛行員的，在這少數人中，女性飛行員更是鳳毛麟角。許文淑就特別值得自豪的。她是北京軍區的資深女飛行員，一個空中運輸隊司令。她現年五十歲，服務空軍廿八年，還是駕機飛行。她操作過六種不同的運輸機，在高空飛行了三千小時，航程等於環繞地球二十次。她的特殊功績使她獲得四次英勇勳章。

許氏回憶說：「我在孩童時候就夢想做一個飛行員，我常常瞧着銀色的飛機翱翔於天上，在空中劃出一道道優美的白綫，令人看得入神。」

當她十九歲畢業於高中時，她的夢想成眞了。雖然她的家人希望她入大學唸書，成爲一個科學家，但許文淑却去受嚴格的體格檢查，投考飛行員。幾千個婦女在北京投考空校，只有十三名合格取録，她是其中之一，她聞訊非常高興。她便進入吉林省長春空校受訓。

許氏說：「在空校受訓三年，對我們眞正是一種考驗的。」她必須經過嚴格耐心的訓練，學習飛行理論。起先，那些懸吊的梯子和旋轉的機輪嚇怕了她。她知道要做一個飛行員，肉體上必須經過特別的調節的，她便堅持下去。

她說：「在受訓程序中，三份之二的學員被淘汰了。我幸然得免。」她在空校畢業後兩年，被升爲飛行指揮員。

她成爲飛行員後，雖然很得意，却常常遭遇困境和危險。許文淑開始其飛行生涯以來，曾冒過生命危險七次。飛機剛修理後，她常要首先試飛，或駕車降落在一個新建的機場上。

爲要研究女性的飛行能力，她飛到六千米突的高空，不用養氣，又在海面上五十米突駕機低飛掠過。

當中國第一次試驗原子彈爆炸時，許氏奉令起飛檢查爆炸影響的程度和範圍。她必須忍受那天突變的氣溫和强烈的氣流。在一天半內飛行了許多個鐘頭，許氏和她的同僚收集了必要的材料。

她幾次延遲了婚事，廿六歲結婚，在渡密月的第十天，她再披上飛行服裝去飛行了。她的丈夫也是一位飛行員，兩人分離生活了一個長時間，但她從沒有訴苦過。

在每一次天災之後，她常率領急救人員去救助人民，她也記不清已幹過幾多次了。

有一次她奉命飛往廣東省拯救水災的難民。當她抵達廣東時，發覺其工作極端困難。天氣惡劣，要找一個地方投下救濟物資下去，簡直不容易。她冒險儘量低飛投擲物資在適當的地點上。

她飛行空投了一個禮拜，很少休憩過，在她工作完畢降陸時，她說：「我希望能睡上三日三夜。」

安徽省東部的合肥發生很罕有的旱災，她和全體人員飛往災區製造人造雨。她在窒息的機艙裡，飛進雲層，找到最好的機會，播散催雨的化學物。經過四日四夜的繁忙工作，終獲效果。雨水沛然下降，旱災被克服了。農民稱她們爲「活佛」，許文淑做了一次「女神」。（譯自英文「中國日報」）

中國四歲泥人王 藝高驚人稱奇才

小泥人王與其母親

天津出過一個「泥人張」，大名鼎鼎，安徽阜陽市有個「泥人王」，今年才四歲，叫王岩，捏得一手好泥人，煞是可愛。小王岩被大人們稱爲「奇才」，也有點名了，可是這小孩兒不懂什麼名不名，只說：「好玩！」

王岩已經捏了五百多件作品了。「八仙過海」、「七仙女下凡」、「龍舟競渡」、「包公審案」、「楊家七郎」、《西遊記》中人物系列、中國著名歷史人物系列…「猪八戒揹媳婦」，小王岩把八戒塑得憨態十足，把小媳婦塑得千嬌百媚、通精透靈。行家說：「眞奇了！藝術形像間的反差是最難捕捉的，可是這小孩却抓住了。怎麼回事？他太小了…」就是嘛，四歲，幼嫩的生命，却抬脚闖進了中國傳統藝術的殿堂，這本身不就是一個不可思議的「反差」嗎？

阜陽市育才幼兒園的老阿姨宫世華，會告訴你一些關於小王岩的事。小男孩王岩三週歲入園，靜靜地，他總閃着一雙明亮的、似乎會思索的大眼睛，在那裡看。孩子們玩橡皮泥，有的團成球，有的撮成條，唯獨王岩，能捏出一些「奇形」、「怪狀」。宫世華看中這孩子了。孩子的父親是地質繪圖師，母親是銀行職員，工作都忙，有時就顧不上孩子了，宫世華就常把王岩接到自己家裡，給她講故事，看圖畫，還教他怎樣做教具哩！她帶小王岩不知去過多少次動物園，小猴兒的頑皮，小鳥兒的色彩，狼的凶悍，野猪的騷動，小鹿兒的靈巧…都在王岩的記憶裡留下了印像。

小王岩，現在五六分鐘就能捏出一個維妙維肖的泥人什麼的。前不久，安徽省文化廳借北京「官園」一塊寶地，舉辦「安徽省少年兒童藝術作品」，小王岩也來了，叔叔、阿姨圍了他一圈，他不怯，靜靜地坐在那裡捏啊捏。人們的讚嘆，期望，可能他都不懂，他能回答的只是那句：「好玩！」

三藩市市政律師 並非地區檢察官

三藩市政府有一個「市府律師」（City Attorney），通常被人誤認爲一個地區檢察官，其實它是市政府的法律問題諮詢處而已，它替市府官員，各委員會，和各部門解決有關法律事宜。市府律師辦事處有法學家和職員八十四人，一年中處理訴訟案件四千七百宗，索償案六千宗，和提供意見無數。市府律師辦公處不僅局限在市政廳內，它的律師們常常派駐在港口監督貿易和船運，在機場處理移民問題，又在青年教導中心、退休局、聖法蘭斯醫院等地方提供法律上的意見和判斷。

市府律師辦事處跟其他法律機構不同的地方，是它不能選擇當事人。市府律師處不管市府對不對，都是替它辯護的。它對當事人、法庭和市民都有責任保護它們的利益，還要公平處理。

現任市府律師是露薏絲·蘭妮，她原任市參議，前市府律師艾諾斯夭折後，范士丹市長調她承乏遺缺。

CLASSI-ADS

LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106777
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chi Hong Astrology, 818 Clay Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Yi Jiu Chen, 705 Broadway, #5, San Francisco, CA 94133.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Yi Jiu Chen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 9, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.16,23,30, May7,1987.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 098305
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Chi Hong Astrology, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in the County of San Francisco on: June 5 1986.
Stanley K. Ho, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
This business was conducted by an individual.
Signed: Stanley K. Ho
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on April 9, 1987.
Dates: April.16, 23, 30, May 7,1987.

NOTICE OF DEATH OF JEAN MARK WONG TOY AND OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE
No. 245928

To all heir, beneficiaries, creditors, contigent creditors, and persons who may be otherwise interested in the will or estate of
JEAN MARK WONG TOY
A petition has been filed by DIANE TOY CHENG in the Superior Court of California, San Francisco County requesting that DIANE TOY CHENG be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
The petition requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. A hearing on the petition will be held on May 5th 1987, at 9:00 a.m. in Probate Department, Room 336, located at Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, City Hall, 400 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102.
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should either appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the deceased, you must file your claim with the court or present it to the personal representative appointed by the court within four months from the date of first issuance of letters as provided in section 700 of the California Probate Code. The time for filing claims will not expire prior to four months from the date of the hearing noticed above.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may serve upon the executor or administrator, or upon the attorney for the executor or administrator, and file with the court with proof of service, a written request stating that you desire special notice of the filing of an inventory and appraisement of estate assets or of the petitions or accounts mentioned in sections 1200 and 1200.5 of the California Probate Code.
Signed: Helen Y. H. Hui
Attorney for Petitioner
LEE & HUI
Attorney at Law
300 Montgomery, Suite 1000
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 788-9000
Pub.Dates: April 16, 23, 30, 1987

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 873209

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of SELIA LA, a minor by and through BANH KIEN, mother.
For Change of Name.
The application of SELIA LA, a minor by & through BANH KIEN (mother), for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that SELIA LA has filed an application proposing that her name be changed to TIFFANY SHELLEY LA
Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 2nd day of July, 1986, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.
It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.
Dated this 27th day of March, 1987
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Presiding Judge of
Said Superior Court
BANH KIEN for SELIA LA
144 21st Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94121
Applicant in propia persona
Pub.Dates: April 16,23,30, May 5,1987

東西報 中文版

爐餘掇拾

胡靜廬

黨政軍會議(一)

和河南省打交道的情形比較好些，這是因爲湯集團在河南駐防作戰，先後有了三年，他們對於部隊的作風，湯先生的爲人處事有些認識。同時河南省政府主席李培基（河北省人）屬於舊官僚類型，人很圓滑，沒有派系立場；民政廳長方策通曉軍事，而且我們分會在魯山縣避亂的一段時間，有過更多的接觸，所以一般的意見容易溝通。然而一遇到縣長任用，似乎牽涉到人事權，仍須費許多唇舌。事實上我們希望調整前綫的縣長，主要是配合軍事，並不是想安插私人，更不是要分裂行政系統。根據我們的觀察，有些幹練的縣長，是能在工作上分清主次，對軍事行動的配合呼應靈便。可是有些縣長就滿是官場世故，目的是自己做官，只計較個人的得失，總想在軍事長官和省府領導之間，觀看風向，兩面討好，兩面取巧，甚至利用矛盾，這種人對前方工作，是爲害最大的。當時皖北的太和縣長，豫東的鹿邑縣長，一個是狡猾，一個是顢頇。而這兩縣，正當出入敵區的要衝，在軍事上必需能指揮如意。分會和省府，既不能經過協商解決，那末就只有「先禮後兵」，按戰地執行軍令的規定，分會撤換了這兩個縣長，由我們政務處派了兩個有軍事工作經驗的專員胡XX（名字忘了）翁文慶去繼任。安徽省政府提出異議，指責分會越權，告到中央。我們則根據分會職權，軍情需要進行答辯，我們得直了，從此也立下了規例，在以後解決人事問題上，減少了許多麻煩。同一條戰綫，同一個目標，處理問題就有如此之複雜，前綫工作千頭萬緒，情況瞬息變遷，時時都有掣肘的地方，何況要去敵後重建政權，有敵寇、有共軍，繁雜更不消講了。共產黨和八路軍，他們黨有權威，行動沒有這麼多框框，所以在敵後活動，就靈便多了。

爲了傳達中央的命令和公佈邊區的工作方針，一九四一年四月分會召集了一次邊區黨政軍聯席會議，也可以說是成立大會。邀請了有關的魯蘇豫皖四個省的國民黨省黨部、省政府的高級負責人，各省選派兼任的分會委員，邊區戰鬥序列中的軍師部隊首長，豫東、皖北的行政專員（豫東商水縣、皖北阜陽縣都是行政區督察專員所在地），接近敵區的縣長、地方商會會長等前來參加，一時有二百人以上的與會人員聚集在漯河和郾城縣城（兩地相距五華里），把所有的旅舍全租用了。借了縣立中學作會場。也算得上冠蓋往來，極一時之盛了。前綫軍事機關舉行這樣大規模的會議還是首次，設備和接待缺乏經驗。湯總司令處理問題，是頗有頭腦和見識的。他提綱挈領親自指示指導總務處負責主辦，從各部門和兵站調用許多助手。五天會期的交通、通信、食宿招待，都做得有條不紊，給與會人員一次很好的印象。

（一二九）

橋牌皇后 楊小燕任美橋聯榮譽會員 楊丈夫最近逝世

美國定約橋牌聯合會（ACBL）最近宣佈楊小燕爲該會一九八七年度的榮譽會員。對於楊小燕來說，這個榮譽是當之無愧的。

楊小燕主要的活動是幫助橋牌運動員去克服吸毒現象。她說：「我記得鴉片毒害中國的事實。現在我看到同樣的事情在美國發生。」

楊小燕深感興趣的另一項活動即討論婦女在橋牌界和橋牌組織中應起的作用。爲了推動橋牌界之間的友好關係，楊小燕建議設立一個「開拓獎」，即獎給那些在世界錦標賽中目前還不能獲得獎牌，但在推動橋牌活動方面有明顯進步的單位。

她非常高興看到橋牌推動了友誼的連接，她樂於在這方面做許多工作。一九八六年九月，在邁阿密舉行的世界錦標賽中，中國隊和中國台北隊的牌手們親熱地握手，體現了她這種美好的願望。

楊小燕擔任美國橋牌聯合會慈善基金會董事之職已經六年，一九八五年她成爲基金會的主席。一九八六年秋楊小燕被聘爲中國橋牌協會的顧問，她是唯一的美國公民在中國得到規格如此之高的頭銜。她曾與鄧小平比賽過橋牌。

美國橋聯主席桑德斯稱讚她是在全世界推動橋牌和促進友誼的「橋牌大使」。

楊小燕的丈夫是魏重慶，也是世界著名的橋牌手。魏氏是美國復康輪船公司董事長，日前患糖尿病逝世，終年七十三歲。

魏重慶原籍浙江省奉化縣。一九四二年開始經營海運業，把石油從中東運往台灣。一九六〇年以後，他成爲航運公司的船東。他的船隊曾多次前往大陸作業。美國聯邦政府的一些官員稱他善於經營美國船隻所從事的一切海運項目。美國南部海運界認爲他是美國海運業界有實力，能稱雄的人物。

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東西報 中文版

華埠人語

不尋常的拍賣

兩週前，國際馳名的蘇道比拍賣行在瑞士名城日內瓦拍賣溫莎公爵夫人的珍貴珠寶遺物，世界各地名人富翁以長途電話爭相競投，得款高達三千三百多萬美元，可稱一時盛事。

這次的拍賣爲什麼受人注意呢？

第一，據珠寶商的估價，公爵夫人的遺物約值市價七百至八百萬元，但結果却拍得四倍多價錢。第二，無可否認，許多人到紐約去看這批首飾的展出及出價競投，都是因爲慕名而來，影星伊利莎白·泰萊以五十六萬六千元投得一件鑽石飾針後，也對記者說其中感情價值遠比實物市價高。

我們看了這次拍賣的報導，都會以爲一個「不愛江山愛美人」的遜位英皇，百年後近身遺物也被後裔拿出來沽之哉！令人寧不心酸？可是其實不然，溫莎公爵在遜位後，定居法國，夫人無所出。遺囑把珠寶首飾悉數捐給以醫藥研究稱著的巴斯脱爾研究所。該所發言人稱，得款大部分會用在研究治療癌症和愛滋病上。

溫莎公爵夫婦雖然沒有子女，但他們不乏後人，單看他的姪女英女皇伊利莎白二世一支便可知。公爵夫人家族中也有後裔。但沒有把一件飾物留給他們，而在老年時決定整批捐出，俾益社會人群。反觀我們華人社會中，如有多幾位心懷公益的人士，身後不要讓子女象徵式的捐五十元、一百元給公所、教堂或醫院，而在生時自己在遺囑中慷慨地把一座樓宇或一筆存款撥作善舉，這樣我們社區中許多服務機構不必花費大量人力時間每年去籌募經費，而把精力全部放在服務工作上。相信社區居民將會直接受益，社區面目也會改觀！（劉池光）

社區消息

★三藩市教育局義務處安排「外語交流活動」，徵求義務中文教師輔導學生學習中文或作有關中國文化的演講。備簡章索閱電八六四—四二二五林女士。

★屋崙移民講座定四月廿六星期日下午二至四時舉行。講題是「最低工資和工人權益」。由亞洲法律聯誼會、東灣國際服務社、屋崙華人服務社和亞裔移民婦女服務社聯合主辦。粵語講解，不收門券。地點第八街三一〇號一〇一室。

★洛杉磯（俗稱羅省）華埠法國醫院宣佈近邀中華商會會長林玉貴爲董事。林氏是華人律師公會創辦人之一，在洛杉磯服務商界及法律界歷二十三年。

★三藩市華埠女青年會將辦爲期十週的兒童暑期活動。參加六月廿二至七月卅一的第一期付學費一四五元。參加八月三至廿八日第二期的付一〇五元。參加個別項目者逐項收費。低收入家庭可申請補助金。招收五至十二歲學童。（三九七—六八八三）

★金門女子公寓重建七十五週年活動自上週開始，高潮是四月廿五日的第二屆籌款餐會，屆時頒贈八七年傑出亞裔婦女獎及最佳金門之友獎。

★三藩市跑華街一四五零號基督教救世軍，訂四月十八日（星期六）晚上七時舉行新春佈道大會，敦請羅富勵牧師證道，並由詩班獻唱復活節頌詩，歡迎各界僑胞赴會，不收門券。

★華埠女青年會增設縫級班，供給喜愛裝扮的人士一個特別的學習機會。該會添購新縫衣機，聘請有多年經驗的裁縫師教授縫級技巧。每星期一下午一時至三時上課，八週一期，會員學費四十元。該班將於四月廿七日開課，有興趣人士務必提早登記，可致電（四一五）三九七—六八八三報名或至企李街九六五號洽詢。

★聖荷西華人浸信會於南灣立會迄今已逾十載，三年前爲着長遠發展需要，會衆決定蓋建一座可容納五百人之大禮堂，現新堂經已建成並開始使用。茲定於四月十九日（禮拜日）下午三時正舉行獻堂慶典，講員爲美南浸信會赴華宣教士，前台灣浸信會神學院院長杭元安博士，敬請各界主內友好光臨同頌上主鴻恩。

★華埠女青年會主辦「旅遊從業人員訓練班」第二期開始招生，定於五月開課，上課時間爲星期六下午二時至四時，以便遠近人士參加。請早登記（企李街九六五號）

天氣與結婚

據市府婚姻註册處的職員說，如果昨晚天氣溫和和月亮全滿的，今天的工作必定忙個不了。

退休先生候妻 街頭獲得施捨

施士百貨公司一位退休職員阿森，有一天在跑華街上等候太太，太陽炎熱，他脫掉了便帽抹汗。一位女人行過他面前，把一個兩角五分的硬幣放在他的便帽裡，阿森愕然的大聲說：「你幹麼？」那女人大動肝火罵道：「就是你認爲少給你，你都要說聲多謝才是。」說罷悻悻而去。

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EAST WEST 東西報

一九八七年四月十六日　第二十一卷第十五期　EAST/WEST NEWS　每份二角五分

中國一位女空中英雄
（其人其事見第十三頁）

市參議謝國翔正式提案解決非法姻親柏文問題

規定在赦免期間內，依照建築條例，改善非法住居單位，然後加以正式批准。

（本報訊）三藩市參議謝國翔於四月十三日向參議會提出「加建住居單位赦免法例」，目的在解決所有住宅區內的非法姻親柏文問題。據三藩市城市設計局的估計，此類加建單位全市共有二萬五千個。雖然這些姻親柏文都是供人居住的，但有些居民加以反對，認爲它們會把街坊改觀，影響交通和發生泊車問題。

謝氏提案旨在鼓勵業主在一定赦免期間（五年）內，向市府申請核准現成的加建單位，由政府檢查後，有須改善的地方須依章辦理，或者須要拆除。市府會放寬分區法例，而核准「某地區某地段的一個現有加建單位」。在五年之後，如業主仍然不理分區法例，將受重罰或勒令拆除。

擁有非法居住單位的業主，在申請核准時，須一次過交費三百元。每一個租賃單位設一個泊車位的，如業主一次過繳付一千五百元的代替金，可免設備泊車位。此項代替金收入將撥爲「街道以外停車場基金」與「交通影響發展基金」。

此外業主須要每年由市府派員檢查其加建單位，業主要繳付一個未定的「行政費用」。

謝氏提案另一重要規定，是要求「房屋檢查員和執法官員，也要取締行政部門，總攬其事。」

謝氏說：「有些人想把所有加建單位拆除，但我在過去三個月中曾跟許多街坊領袖討論過，他們認爲那不是辦法，如果要拆除所有加建單位，會使住屋問題愈爲惡化的。」

他又說：「我的提案目的在於處理現有的加建單位，及防止再建和改建非法單位。同時該提案可公平解決姻親柏文問題，即是把解決問題的費用加諸那些違例的人身上。合法化後的租出單位更可增加產業估價稅收。是一舉兩得的辦法。」

謝氏曾經把這個提案交與城市設計局商洽過，又與全市各街坊組織許多人士和領袖研究過這提案的。

謝氏提案的要點概括如下：

㈠在一個特定期限（一九八八年—一九九三年）內，核准某地區某地段的一個現有加建單位。

㈡每一個加建單位規定設有泊車位的，不一定要設在附近的地方，亦可無須設立，業主可付出一筆泊車位代替金，將收集得的代替金撥入「停車場基金」和「交通影響發展基金」內。

㈢規定業主維修非法居住單位的，要付給住客的搬遷費和損失。

㈣在赦免期間完畢之時，非法建築的單位須加拆除，並予以重罰。

㈤在一些情況下，已獲核准的居住單位的屋頂高度與其他建築條件，可不必符合現行住居法例的限制。

㈥設立一個取締行政部門，聘用職員來執行提案的法例。

㈦撥款一百萬元以爲取締行政部門的開辦費。將來檢查單位時，業主須付三百元的檢查費，此項收入可足够新部門的經費。

屋崙亞裔資深參議小川進行連任競選

——他極力支持華埠重建計劃 促請亞裔鞏固其政治勢力——

（本報專訊）屋崙市政府參議會唯一亞裔參議法蘭克·小川（Frank Ogawa），任職凡廿一年，他是日裔，現年七十歲，正進行第六次連任競選。屋崙華埠商店百餘家滿貼他的競選招紙，他行踪所至的地方都獲華裔人士熱烈歡迎。屋崙參議會的參議間時有爭執不下，小川都來作調停人，成爲有名的魯仲連。他對華埠重建計劃不斷支持，故甚得人心。而反對者則認爲他是威爾遜市長的唯命是從的人，而他又力主市中心發展計劃，偏頗發展商。

小川自辯說，他是認爲市長的主張是趨向正途時，他才贊助他的，他並非時常贊成市長的意見。

小川最近對本報記者陳月眉談話稱：「亞裔人是屋崙將來的希望。屋崙的少數民族商務日漸發展，均來自老撾、柬埔寨、越南、中國、朝鮮與菲律賓等地亞裔民族。亞裔人將會成爲一股重要的政治勢力，他們必要自作籌謀。」

小川在參議會任內曾推薦多位亞裔人士出任市府各部門和委員會任職。屋崙參議會有參議七人，連同市長爲主席，其中六位參議和市長都贊助他連任競選的。

小川說，如果他連任競選獲勝，他最優先考慮的工作是經濟發展，因爲經濟有發展，才能廣開就業機會，犯罪事件亦可減少。許多犯罪的原因是由於失業的。

小川原是一位苗圃專家，其參加公務工作亦開亞裔人參加屋崙市政府的歷史紀錄。一九六一年屋崙前市長霍利亨委小川爲屋崙公園委員會委員，一九六二年被選爲屋崙商會董事，成爲第一位亞裔出任此職。直至一九六六年，市參議會有出缺，他被委爲參議，亦爲第一位亞裔擔任該職。

華裔張艾首創摩托黃包車導遊

有人想壟斷其生意，要警務委員會取銷其執照

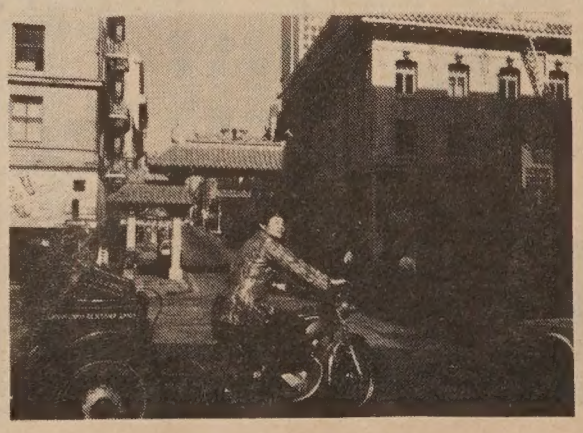
（本報專訪）一九六二年有一位華裔導遊人張艾（Ed Jung），靈機一觸，認爲中國人力車（又稱黃包車）加上馬達，成爲摩托黃包車，可以乘載遊客穿街過巷，盡情遊覽華埠的勝蹟。經過兩年的聽訊手續，他終於獲得執照開辦摩托黃包車。自一九六四年以來，他乘載過無數電影明星、政客、選美皇后和其他名流。全國各雜誌都盛載其事，獲得本市政治領袖的讚許，認爲他的摩托黃包車足以媲美纜車，成爲三藩市的一項特別標誌。

可是張艾的美夢到四月廿三日恐會終止，因爲三藩市警務委員會屆時舉行公聽，打算取銷張艾的行車執照。

張艾現年五十六歲，仍是一個王老五，他的摩托黃包車擴充到六輛，三輛是在香港製造，另三輛是在美國製造的，他投資了不少。由於初期只限他在華埠八個街位行駛載客，又不准他收費超過的士車費，他常常要虧本。因此，他要在屋崙公校擔任代課教師，藉以幫補生計。直至一九七七年他才獲准擴充營業路線，可在華埠以外載客，但又爲的士公司妒忌，諸多威脅他。最近有人想另創新公司，經營摩托黃包車，爲獨攬生意起見，擬收購張艾的車輛。張艾加以拒絕，該公司便到警察局翻查張艾的案底，藉以控訴他，但所得的證據只是一些輕微犯例事件而已。

但張艾在過去數月中，獲得不少政要的信件，極力支持他。如加州衆議院主席威利·布朗、市參議南茜沃克、加州參議員美爾頓·馬克斯、國會議員巴巴拉·博克塞、國會衆議員阿爾特·艾諾斯等，艾諾斯正擬提議更改法例，減少張艾的車輛保險費（每輛每月保險費爲一千元）。

四月廿三日的公聽會由下午五時半開始，張案列在第二個議事程序中。張艾滿有自信心，他說：「我希望可獲勝，因爲我有許多政要支持他！」



張艾與其摩托黃包車